

The Omaha Bee

Published every morning, except Sunday
the only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL—
One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00
Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every
Wednesday.
TERMS POST PAID—
One Year, \$2.00; Three Months, \$1.00
Six Months, \$1.50; One Month, \$0.50

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Sole Agents
or Newsdealers in the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE—All Communi-
cations relating to News and Editorial mat-
ters should be addressed to the Editors of
THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS—All Business
Letters and Remittances should be ad-
dressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COM-
PANY, OMAHA, DRAFTS, Checks and Post-
Office Orders to be made payable to the
order of the Company.

The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY LEAGUE
CENTRAL CITY, AUGUST 14.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

The State Anti-Monopoly league
will meet at Hastings, September 27,
1882, in connection with the State
Farmers' alliance, for the purpose of
putting before the voters of the state
of Nebraska an independent state
anti-monopoly ticket. All anti-mono-
poly leagues are requested to call
special meetings to elect delegates to
attend the convention.

By order of the executive com-
mittee. H. C. OSTERTHOFF,
Pres. State Anti-Monopoly League.

The cash value of Minnesota's hay
crop is estimated at \$20,000,000.

A little less damp at Grand Island
would be acceptable to the veterans of
the Grand Army.

AFTER a few more murders, highway
robberies and street fights occur in
Omaha we shall have a full Angel.

According to the Brooklyn Eagle,
Jay Gould is an "incarnate pestilence"
and a "consummate scoundrel." The
Brooklyn Eagle ought at once to be
suppressed as an "assassin of char-
acter."

Dr. Bliss wants to draw \$25,000
for medical attendance on President
Garfield. The distinction between
Bliss and blither, so far as their draw-
ing ability is concerned, is not visible
to the naked eye.

Lieutenant Flipper, the colored
officer who was dismissed from the
army for irregularities as a disbursing
officer, has received an appointment
as captain in the Mexican army.
Whittaker may now take courage.

A COUNCILMAN who voted to rotun
Marshal Angell explains that his vote
was cast against sustaining the charges
because he wanted to spite several
members of the council. When the
gratification of personal spite con-
flicts with the performance of official
duty it ought to go to the wall every
time.

For the third time in its history
the postoffice department is self-sus-
taining and at the present rate of re-
ceipts will put about one million dol-
lars surplus earnings in the treasury.
This is the same postoffice department
which under Key and Brady used to
have a yearly deficiency of from
two to four millions.

OKLAHOMA PAYNE'S maquerading
as the Moses who was to lead a band
of settlers into the promised land of
Indian territory has been stopped
by his arrest with six of
his hands, and his confinement
at Fort Reno. Payne will now
discover that the Indians have some
treaty rights which white men are
bound to respect.

The New York World which is al-
ways ripe for a political sensation
publishes a story that Blaine is re-
sponsible for the attack made by Gov-
ernor Cornell on Jay Gould, his object
being to prevent Cornell's election as
governor and his subsequent possible
candidacy as president in '84. In the
words of Senator Pendleton, '84 is a
long way ahead, and the man who is
certain to be president hasn't yet put
in an appearance.

SECRETARY TELLER is to appoint
375 new clerks in the interior depart-
ment, and a number will be given to
female applicants. It is an open
secret that an investigation by the
women into the causes for the appoint-
ment of the present female clerks in
the departments, with a threat of ex-
posure of the reasons inducing sena-
torial influence, is responsible for the
change in the secretary's views. Many
of the mysteries of department life in
Washington will not bear unraveling.

SECRETARY FOLGER denies the rumor
that Colonel Irish is to be retired
from the bureau of engraving and
printing on October 1, and says that
he knows of no prospective change at
the head of the department. Friends
of Colonel Irish assert that the only
cause for the reports of his intended
removal, is his consistent refusal to
make places in his establishment for
the friends of congressmen, which
course, it is said, has incurred for him
the enmity of all the "influence" in
Washington.

WHERE DO THEY STAND?

This is the question which the peo-
ple of Nebraska are putting regarding
the candidates who are presenting
themselves for approval and endorse-
ment at the polls.

Where do they stand on the issue
between the railroads and the people?
Are they in favor of the regulation of
corporate monopolies by the state?
Will they pledge themselves, if elect-
ed to congress and to the legislature, to
use their influence and their votes
towards securing the passage of laws
regulating inter-state commerce,
and restricting the exactions of the
railroads through exorbitant
and oppressive charges? Where
do they stand on the question
of compelling corporations, protected
by the state, to bear their just share
of the burdens of taxation which are
now shifted upon the shoulders of our
people? Are they prepared to plant
themselves upon a platform which will
demand a rigid compliance by the
monopolies with the laws which they
consistently evade, and will they
pledge themselves to work and vote
for such measures as will make com-
pulsory that compliance?

Where do our candidates for con-
gress stand on the issue of a reduction
in taxation, and a more economical
expenditure of the public money? Do
they approve of the raid on the
national treasury by which \$20,000,000
were devoted to a scheme of local internal improvements
of which three-fifths was a clear steal?
Can they pledge themselves to work
for the modification of a tariff which
is bleeding the nation to increase an
unnecessary surplus in the treasury,
while it enriches a few wealthy mono-
polists at the expense of the public at
large? These are a few of the perti-
nent questions which Nebraska voters
are considering in connection with the
political campaign. And in consider-
ing the answers the records of the
candidates will be taken into consid-
eration.

CROP ESTIMATES AND THE SPECULATORS.

The public should be on their guard
against the bogus reports of extraor-
dinary harvests which are daily placed
in circulation by eastern speculators,
with a view of decreasing the price of
wheat in the hands of the farmers.
There is no questioning the fact that
the present crop will be as large, if
not larger, than any ever before har-
vested, but the wild reports of some
stock jobbing journals, whose only ob-
ject is to depress values for the benefit
of great operators, should be taken
with a great deal of allowance. The
markets just at present are unusu-
ally dull. This is owing largely to the
conflicting reports of the probable
amount of the wheat and corn crop
which will be available during the
coming fall and winter. One leading
journal places the wheat crop at 600,
000,000 bushels while another equally
reliable goes to the other extreme and
estimates it at 460,000,000 bushels.
Conservative judges allow 520,000,000
bushels as the probable harvest, and
these figures are nearer to truth than
either of the others. The largest pre-
vious yield in 1880 was 490,000,000
which was ninety millions above that
of last year.

So far as the corn crop is concerned
estimates vary as widely as when the
wheat harvest is under discussion. The
warm run of the past three weeks
has worked wonders all over the
country in counterbalancing the disas-
trous effects of a wet summer. The
Public inclines to the belief that the
total yield will not exceed 1,200,000,
000 bushels while the Commercial
Bulletin places it at 1,600,000,000
bushels. Leading grain dealers pre-
dict that if frost holds off for another
fortnight a crop of 1,500,000,000
bushels will be assured.

There is the same difference of
opinion as to the probable demand for
our surplus crops in European mar-
kets. The bears declare that the
crops abroad are abundant
while the bulls announce that
drought in one section and rain in
others have wrought havoc with the
grain. The more reliable reports in-
dicate that there will be a foreign de-
mand at good prices for whatever sur-
plus crops the west can dispose of.
Those who fear unusually low prices
must not forget that the amount of
breadstuffs which the country can
spare this year will not be much
larger than in 1880, when the crop
was lighter. The crops of 1880 fol-
lowed two years of heavy harvest and
large surpluses. Our home consump-
tion of wheat during the last two
years appears to have been about
320,000,000 bushels each. The present
year, with our increased population,
is cannot fall much below 320,000,000
bushels. Estimating our present
wheat harvest at 520,000,000 bushels,
we shall have only 200,000,000 bush-
els for export which will easily be ab-
sorbed by the foreign demand.

So there is no reason on the part
of our farmers to fear that superabundant
crops will be discounted by unusually
low prices. The figures of last year
will scarcely be reached, but fifty cent
wheat and fifteen cent corn are things
of the past in Nebraska. Local con-
sumption is much greater than it used
to be. The demand for corn for feed-
ing will be larger than ever and the
western markets which are opened to
our states will call for a constantly in-
creasing supply of our breadstuffs.

Each year is taking our producers
more and more out of the hands of
eastern speculators and making them
less dependent upon markets troubled
by great corners and alternately
raised or depressed at the caprice of
millionaire operators. There will be
a demand for all of Nebraska's mag-
nificent harvest this year, and a de-
mand, if the signs of the times do not
fail, as prices which will bring our
producers a rich reward at the fruit
of their labors.

The soldiers' home is a national in-
stitution for the benefit of private
of the army disabled in service. It is
maintained by an enforced tax of
twelve and a half cents monthly de-
ducted from the pay of every enlisted
man in the army. Its government is
under control of a board of three
heads of staff, consisting of adjutant
general, the commissary general, and
the surgeon general, and the immedi-
ate executive power rests in a gov-
ernor who at the present time happens
to be General Sturgis, colonel of the
Seventh cavalry.

During the last session of congress,
charges of a very grave nature were
preferred against the board of man-
agers of the home, consisting of Adj-
utant General Drum, Commissary Gen-
eral Macfeely, and Surgeon General
Barnes. It was asserted that these
members of the staff service brigade at
Washington, who draw each \$5,000 a
year from the nation, had been en-
gaged in a series of petty pilferings
from the home at the expense of its
occupants. According to the reports,
the board levied contributions upon the
establishments for milk and butter
for their private use, decorated their
homes with flowers from the gardens,
and appropriated some of its funds
for the purchase of a statue of the
surgeon general. These delin-
quencies were first discovered by Sen-
ator Matt. Carpenter, of Wisconsin,
who moved their investigation by the
senate. After his death the matter
was taken up by Senators Logan and
Conger, a committee appointed to
prosecute the inquiry, and Gen. Stur-
gis, the newly appointed governor
summoned before it. Every effort
was made to secure Sturgis' removal,
but pending the investigation the pre-
sident and secretary of war declined to
interfere. Sturgis' testimony was
most damaging to the board of com-
missioners and reflected upon their
honor and integrity. No sooner had
congress adjourned than the board set
to work to punish Sturgis for his tes-
timony by securing his removal, and
finally succeeded in obtaining an order
to that effect from the secretary
of war. Senator Conger
who happened to be in Washington
at once went to the war office and pro-
tested against the execution of the
order, declaring that Drum, Macfeely
and Kane, Barnes' successor, were
punishing Sturgis for giving testimony
which he could not have refused to
give without falling in contempt of
the committee. He protested indignantly
that the action of the board of
commissioners was flagrant, defiant
of the senate, and announced his in-
tention, if their plot succeeds,
of bringing the matter before congress
at its next session and of having every
officer who had a hand in it cashiered.

There should be a searching investi-
gation of the matter as soon as con-
gress meets. Congress should at once
assert in the strongest terms its
duty and power to pro-
tect witnesses against punishment and
prosecution on account of testimony
they may be compelled to give before
it. The military marionettes who vege-
tate in the neighborhood of the war
department ought at once to be made
to understand that the arrogant and
meddlesome interference with the
privileges of the senate will not be
tolerated for a moment. The con-
temptibly small business of grand staff
officers pilfering from the earnings of
enlisted soldiers is bad enough and
ought to be promptly punished, but a
high handed outrage is committed
when the action of the national con-
gress in bringing the matter to light
is followed by the prosecution of the
officer whose testimony proved the
truth of the charges. Secretary
Lincoln owes it to himself
no less than to the army which is
disgraced by the conduct of such
officers to retain General Sturgis in
his position until congress can meet
and give a fitting rebuke to the cheeky
insolence of Generals Drum, Macfeely
and Crane.

Beginning with the November
number, there will appear in the Cen-
tury Magazine a series of papers by
Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., of
Springfield, Mass., descriptive of "The
Christian League of Connecticut." It
is an account of co-operation in
Christian work among the different
churches of large towns in Connecti-
cut; showing what kinds of work they
attempted, and what kinds they
declined to attempt; what methods
they employed; how they combined
effectively in caring for the poor, in
guarding the public morals, etc.; and
how this experiment led to a county
organization for the consolidation of
feeble churches in the small towns,
and finally to the adoption of the
same methods throughout the state.
These papers are the outcome of much
study of the practical problems dis-
cussed, and are likely to have impor-
tant practical results.

Missouri republicans are moving to
free themselves from Chauncey J.
Filley's dictatorship. It appears that
Filley on his own account made a con-
tract with the greenback party of the
state to prevent the nomination of a re-
publican ticket, and to turn over the
support of his party to greenback
candidates. The republican committee
were bulldozed into endorsing this
plan, but the mass of the party refuse
to abide by the contract and are sign-
ing a call for a state convention.

A SCANDALOUS VERDICT.

Five out of eleven councilmen have
declared under oath that Daniel P.
Angell, city marshal of Omaha, is not
guilty of neglect of duty and violation
of the ordinances which he is required
to enforce. Inasmuch as a majority
of the entire council (seven members)
did not vote the marshal guilty he
stands acquitted and will continue at
the head of our police force. A more
scandalous verdict was never rendered
anywhere. It is not only a disgrace
to the city council but an outrage upon
the whole community. There is hard-
ly a man, woman or child in this city
that does not suffer more or less from
the reckless and criminal negligence
of the chief of police. It is a notori-
ous fact that our police force is thor-
oughly demoralized and has been prac-
tically no protection to the community
since Angell has been marshal. Thugs,
thieves, pickpockets and burglars have
boldly carried on their vocations un-
der Angell's nose and a number of per-
sons have lost their lives through his
failure to enforce law and order.

On last Christmas morning Mr.
Hammer was murdered in a saloon
within sight of police headquarters.
The saloon was running in full blast
at 3 o'clock in the morning in defiance
of law, which requires the saloons to
close at midnight. It was not only
after midnight, but it was Sunday
morning.

The evidence before the coroner's
jury, of which Councilman Danham
was a member, showed that other
saloons were open after midnight and
a gang of roughs were carousing and
disturbing the peace up to the time of
the murder. Now Mr. Dunham, who
represents the moral and law-abiding
element of the Fourth ward, as a
member of that coroner's jury, rendered
a verdict with a recommendation that
Mr. Treitschke's saloon license be
revoked. But Mr. Dunham sitting
under oath on the trial of Marshal
Angell, votes not guilty on the charge
that Angell allowed saloons to run
after midnight in violation of the
ordinances. Does anybody believe
that Hammer would have been mur-
dered if Angell had enforced the law?
How does Mr. Dunham reconcile his
verdict of not guilty with his con-
science when confronted by his ver-
dict on the coroner's jury in the Ham-
mer case?

Again, recently a lawabiding citizen,
Fred Lange came to his death in an
attempt to protect his property against
burglars. That man would have been
alive to-day if we had a live Marshal.
The accidental death of Mead, who
fell from the tight rope, can justly be
laid at the door of Marshal Angell.
Had he enforced the ordinances
Mead would not have performed, but
the moral and law and order func-
tion of the council voted Angell not guilty
in the face of the testimony, while the
so-called hoodlum councilmen voted
to have him deposed.

There are fully two hundred prosti-
tutes in this city, who ought to pay
monthly fines, which at an average of
five dollars per month would aggregate
\$12,000 a year, but the efficient Mar-
shal only reported thirty-five pros-
titutes to the police court, and the
school fund is the loser of thousands
of dollars per annum. It was shown
during the trial that his deputy was
frequently drunk and had been a con-
stant violator of the law.

This man had been Angell's deputy
for seventeen months, and Angell was
his boon companion in carousing and
bumming. But at the last moment
this deputy tenders his resignation and
Angell is acquitted on the ground
that he was not responsible for the
criminal conduct of this deputy, al-
though the law expressly holds the
marshal responsible.

In ordinary and purely political
contests public men are excused for
siding with each other. But when
men are on oath, sworn to render a
verdict according to evidence, and the
facts are clear and overwhelming it is
simply monstrous for them to vote
"not guilty" because their faction de-
sires to sustain itself. The whole
community, excepting perhaps the
outlaws and burglars, will regard the
acquittal of Angell as a scandalous
proceeding that will expose our citi-
zens to further raids from the danger-
ous classes. We have purposely re-
frained from discussing the merits of
the case during the trial in order that
no charge could be made that we have
sought to influence the verdict by
pressure of public opinion. But we
now feel it our duty to say to Mayor
Boyd that public safety demands a
prompt change at the head of the
police. It is not a question between
the mayor and the council, but be-
tween the citizens of Omaha and the
mayor. As chief executive the mayor
is in duty bound to protect our city,
and when he finds an officer negligent
and inefficient it is his duty to dis-
place him.

Missouri republicans are moving to
free themselves from Chauncey J.
Filley's dictatorship. It appears that
Filley on his own account made a con-
tract with the greenback party of the
state to prevent the nomination of a re-
publican ticket, and to turn over the
support of his party to greenback
candidates. The republican committee
were bulldozed into endorsing this
plan, but the mass of the party refuse
to abide by the contract and are sign-
ing a call for a state convention.

The republican party in Missouri have
increased their numbers from 17,028
in 1880 to 153,067 in 1880, and there
is certainly no reason why they should
hand over their strength to an organ-
ization which could only muster
35,000 votes at the last presidential
election.

Errors can appreciate the remark
of the Popular Science Monthly that
"permanent indoor work is slow sui-
cide, and between the various shop
trades and sedentary occupations the
difference in this respect is only one
of degree." Factories are put at the
bottom of the scale, the weaver's
chances to reach the average age of
his species being expressed only by a
negative quantity. Notwithstanding
this fact, we suppose there will always
be editors and weavers for science
monthlies to draw horrible examples
from.

Col. J. E. TOURTELLOTT, of Gen.
Sherman's staff, has been detailed to
accompany the Marquis of Lorne and
suite across the continent. As Col.
Tourtelotte for the last twelve years
has done nothing but dangle his legs
in the general's office in Washington,
he can perhaps be as well spared to
dance attendance on the Marquis of
Lorne as any other officer who draws
pay from the government.

Is the Jury Dorey's, Too?

The jury in the star route cases has
been eating expensive lunches and
drinking costly wine at the expense of
the defendants during the trial.

None to mourn.

Most of the accounts from southern
New Jersey point the defeat of
George M. Robeson for renomination
to congress. Who is there to mourn
for Robeson? Not one.

Chop at Half the Money.

Wagner has sold the score of his
latest opera for \$45,700. Persons
wishing a cat-fight set to music will
soon be able to procure it at a reason-
able price.

Business Improving.

Bank robbery as an established in-
dustry is recovering from a brief
period of depression. Between the
bankers and the cashiers business is
very brisk, with an improving out-
look.

Gone West to Fight Indians.

Eugene Laughlin, age thirteen, hav-
ing on a light jacket and trousers, but
no shoes, ran away from his home at
No. 155 East One-hundred-and-four-
teenth-street, yesterday. The boy
had been in the habit of reading the
light literature of the day, and it is
feared that he has "gone West" to
fight Indians.

Some Quiet Smiling.

There will be a good deal of quiet
smiling in army and political circles
when the order goes out recommending
Colonel Taylor for using political in-
fluence to keep him away from the
rough life of the frontier. Taylor did
what is a common thing, however
wrong, and that is why people will
smile. It is merely Taylor's misfor-
tune to be made an example of—a
sort of first martyr to the cause.

British Railways.

The British railway commission on
its recent report recommended that
chambers of commerce, as well as
kindred associations of traders or
agriculturalists, have a locus standi
before the commission; that a uniform
classification of goods be adopted over
the whole railway system; that parlia-
mentary sanction be further control
of the railway for using political in-
fluence to keep him away from the
rough life of the frontier. Taylor did
what is a common thing, however
wrong, and that is why people will
smile. It is merely Taylor's misfor-
tune to be made an example of—a
sort of first martyr to the cause.

Rebate and Shortage.

The Central Pacific railroad com-
pany have two specific methods of
showing their tyranny, both mean and
contemptible. One of these relates to
rebate, and the other to shortage.
When a contract is made with a mer-
chant he is expected of course to ad-
here strictly to its terms. Various ex-
pedients are resorted to to compel his
obedience. The clipper ships when
loading in New York, are watched lest
some article consigned to him should
be smuggled on board. Spies and de-
tectives are kept on his track in this
city, lest he should traffic with some
non-contracting dealer. The most
efficient method of controlling his
free action, however, is by
compelling him to pay full tariff rates,
and keeping the excess above the
contract price until they see fit to re-
fund the money, using it, meanwhile,
for their own interest and behalf.
They have been known to retain it
from four to six months, or until they
have fully proved their customer's
honesty. It is said that they have
sometimes held in this way \$50,000 or
\$60,000 belonging to a single firm,
and that the aggregate rebates now in
their possession amount to \$2,000,000.
The shortage matter is less important,
but it illustrates forcibly the meanness
of the corporation. Continual losses
occur to shippers from the carelessness
of railroad employees, or accidents for
which the railroad is responsible.
When asked to pay these charges they
compel the claimant to show his books
and accounts that they may
determine just what he paid
for the lost articles. They
have other ways of knowing, but the
meanness suits them best. When they
pay they only allow manufacturers
rates, and not the value at the place
of delivery, which is manifestly just.
As a rule a merchant when asking
shortage humbly submits his books
without a question. Only one firm in
the city is known to have refused to
yield to the exaction, and as a conse-
quence they have a long shortage
claim against the railroad company.

which will never be paid unless it is
used for. These railroad owners never
submit their books in courts of justice.
They have never produced them for
the inspection of the railroad com-
mission, though required by law. But
they arrogate to themselves the rights
of all branches of the government,
and they compel their bondmen, with-
out color of law, to do that which
they themselves refuse to do, even
when the law commands.

Barker's Feelings.

They tell of an old Illinois farmer
who had the reputation for miles
around of being stingy, miserly and
utterly without sympathy for any hu-
man being. He had money, but none
could get a dollar without paying ex-
orbitant interest, and was to him who
could not meet his payment. Upon
a certain occasion a widow was burned
out of house and home, and after the
neighbors had made up a shake purse
the minister took it upon himself to
call upon the old man and state the
case and ask him to chip in.

"Well, I dunno," was the dubious
reply.

"How did the house take fire?"

"Struck by lightning."

"Who made the lightning?"

"The Lord, I suppose."

"And the Lord know that her house
would be struck and burned?"

"I presume so."

"Then I cannot interfere. If the
Lord doesn't know what is for the
best I shan't set myself up as an orac-
le or prophet. Tell the widow my
feelings are with her, but it is a cas-
e in a higher court than I have had
dealings with."

To Persons About to Marry.

"To persons about to marry," Douglas
J. Arnold's advice was "don't," we sup-
pose, saying, without laying in a sup-
ply of Spanish Brandy, which cures
bumblers and other kidney and bladder
complaints. Price 50 cents, trial bottle
cents.

Pittsburg's Proposed New Bridge.

If all the bridges projected ac-
ross the Monongahela be completed, the
river within the limits of the city
will be spanned by a net-work. Still
other is being agitated. Ten or eleven
years ago a company of which Mr.
James McGinnis of the Fourth
ward was president, obtained a charter
for the one to be known as the fifth
avenue bridge, and extend from the
bluff at the head of Miltenberger
street to South Seventeenth and
Wharton. Nothing further was done.
Last week, however, the project was
revived by two parties interested, and
there seems a fair prospect of its being
carried to completion. The total
length of the bridge, if built accord-
ing to the plan, will be 1,475 feet,
divided into two spans of 240 feet
each, one span of 250 feet and one
span of 221 feet, and the grade will
be three feet to the hundred from the
south side to the bluff at Miltenberger
street. The frame work will be
supported by steel wire cable 2 inches
in diameter, and with an aggregate
strength of 2,240 tons. There will be
a double roadway 18 feet wide, and
wide sidewalks for foot passengers.
The drawing was made by Mr. Roeb-
ling, and is now on exhibition at the
office of the Excelsior Glass company,
on Miltenberger street.

Visible Improvement.

Mr. Noah Bates, Elmira, N. Y.,
writes: "About four years ago I had an
attack of bilious fever, and never fully
recovered. My digestive organs were weak-
ened, and I would be completely pro-
strated for days. After using two bottles
of your Burdock Blood Bitter, the im-
provement was so visible that I was as-
tonished. I can now, though still of ad-
vanced age, do a fair and reasonable day's work."
Price, \$1.00.

An Old-Time Fire-Engine.

One feature there is connected with
the Fire Chief's Convention, or rather
growing out of it, that will attract
much attention from the general pub-
lic, and that is the old hand fire-en-
gine which was shipped from Norwich,
Conn., where it is retained as a sacred
relic, and arrived at the Bee Line
Freight Depot yesterday morning at 9
o'clock. It may sound like a startling
statement, but it is nevertheless true,
that four men found no difficulty in
carrying the antiquated piece of ma-
chinery from the box-car to the inner
precincts of the depot. The front
wheels of the engine are about one foot
and six inches in diameter, the hind
wheels, of course, being a few inches
larger. The length of the axle is not
more than two feet between the
wheels. Running from end to end of
the wagon is a heavy plank, some-
what 10 inches in width and exceeding an
inch in thickness. All the machinery is
fastened to this. First is the water-
chest or box made of copper, 4 feet
long by two feet ten inches wide, and
one foot ten inches in depth. In the
center and running from end to end
of the bottom of the boiler is com-
plicated a box with board sides.
These sides are bored full of holes to
act as a stove for the water as it passes
through to the two cylinders that con-
tain the pump plungers, which are six
inches in diameter. The arm for
working the pump extended parallel
with the length of the engine. It
was made before the days of suction
pumps, so that the water used had
to be thrown into the water-box with
pumpkins. Attached to the machine is
25 feet of 1 1/2-inch leather hose, with
a copper nozzle (1 inch) inserted and
fastened to its place with wire. At
the back of the machine is a tool chest.
The engine was made some time in the
latter part of the eighteenth century,
and shipped to America for use in Bos-
ton. It finally found its way to Nor-
wich, and is there kept in state. The
whole thing is not more than four feet
high from the ground.

The Bound Unloosed.

Chas. Thompson, Franklin street, Buf-
falo, says: "I have suffered for a long
time with constipation, and tried almost
every purgative advertised, but only re-
sulting in temporary relief, and after con-
stitution still more aggravated. I was
told about your Serravallo's Blood-
Purifier. I can now say I am cured, and
though some months have elapsed, still remain so.
I shall, however, always keep some on
hand in case of old complaint returning."
Price 50c, trial bottle 15c.

HURST'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL.

The most centrally located hotel in the city.
Rooms \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00, \$65.00, \$70.00, \$75.00, \$80.00, \$85.00, \$90.00, \$95.00, \$100.00.

First